

KANSAS AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Interests of

THE MASSES.

A Wide-Awake Advocate of All of the Reforms of the Day.

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Address all communications, etc., to the office at Greeley.

Now For '92.

The People of Kansas have done nobly. They have fought a good fight. But this is only the beginning. The national campaign of '92 is not far off. Let us begin immediately to prepare for the fray.

THE AGITATOR is held back so as to give its readers the result of the election. We feel cheerful of the result, and will buckle on the armor for '92.

WHEN Mr. Funston told that story about mortgaging his farm and giving out checks all winter, then going to the bank for the balance due him and finding himself in debt to the bank, a man in the audience whispered. "The fool didn't know enough to kee the stubs."—The Lantern (Mapleton).

The postmaster at Sugar Valley says old Cap. Sinclair asked him to contribute \$5 to the campaign fund, but he refused to give it, telling Cap. that he could take the postoffice as soon as he pleased. Cap. was immediately submerged with postal-card applications for subordinate positions in the Sugar Valley postoffice.

JASPER J. BROWN, of Oswego, N. Y., subscribes for the AGITATOR, and writes: "There is no man more anxious than myself to make one great tidal wave that will wipe out both of the old corrupt parties. You have many well-wishers in York State. I am doing all I can, for a poor man. I have bought and given away more than 200 papers within the past three months."

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE for November is a most excellent number. It contains an able article on "Celebrated Men of the Day," by R. H. Stoddard; "The Rights of Our Naturalized Citizens Abroad," by Marcus J. Wright; "Protection's Last Ditch," by T. Edgar Wilson; "The Rights of Property," by John Bull, jr.; "Loyalty to Party," by Geo. Hindman, besides many other articles of a high grade. The editorial department is full of good things. Belford's ranks first among the magazines of this country.

LAST winter corn, while in the hands of the farmers, was a drug in the market at the lowest prices ever known. It is now, while in the hands of speculators, in brisk demand and selling at good figures. A city editor thinks he has surveyed the whole subject when he says: "How much better off some of them would have been had they held a part of their stock till a few months later?" What innocence! The French princess said in the goodness of her guileless soul, when

thousands of the subjects of the realm were dying of starvation, "Poor foolish people; why I would sooner live on brown bread and cheese than die in that way!" How does this simpleton of a city editor suppose farmers could "hold their stock" when the chattel mortgage fiend was standing over them to foreclose for debts contracted by borrowing money at 3 per cent. per month with which to buy supplies and pay taxes! The wisdom of city editors in matters of farming is a revelation to gods and men. They used to say ten years ago that the farmers have been "extravagant and llyed to fas." They now say it is a "want of thrift and foresight." The whole trouble lies in the fact that they have kept out of politics too long and have voted to send lawyers and bankers to congress to swindle their eyes out!—Chicago Express.

We are for the party that is for the people, the greatest good to the greatest number. We are not particular as to its name. What we want is relief from legalized systems of robbery and excessive taxation. We want no such protection as that which enriches our neighbor at our expense. He may build factories and give us labor (if he can't import foreign labor), when we lose our farms, but it's losing the farm is what we're objecting to.—National Reformer.

How It Works.

The western farmer raises corn and sells it for \$4 per ton. The railroads receive \$8 per ton for carrying it to Pennsylvania, and the miner pays for it \$14 per ton. The miners receive for coal at the mines \$2 per ton, the railroads receive \$7 per ton for carrying it to the western farmer, who pays for it at the rate of \$10 per ton. Here is a lesson in the methods employed to concentrate wealth. The farmer and miner will do well to help each other to settle this problem.—National Reformer.

Notice.

A great deal of work accumulated in the office during the meeting of the State Alliance, in consequence of which there will be some delay in correspondence. Brethren, please be patient; all letters will be answered as soon as possible.

The proceedings of the state Alliance and revised constitution will be prepared for publication as rapidly as possible, and a supply sent to each county secretary. Please do not add to my work by sending requests for them, as they will be distributed as soon as they come from the press. J. B. FRENCH, Sec'y F. A. and I. U. of Kansas.

About Money.

Money is a medium of Exchange. Money is not a standard of value. Money is a creation of law. Gold and silver are not money unless so declared by law. There is no such thing as "money of the world" or "God's money." All values are measured by labor. It is the only true standard of value. Money should exist in sufficient quantities to transact the business of the country on a cash basis. Whatever government makes a legal tender for the payment of debts is money. The relative value between money and commodities depends upon the relative quantity of each. Price is the expression of the relation between money and commodities. When money is plenty the price of products is high. When money is scarce the price of products is low. The remedy for low prices of labor's products is plenty of money.—National Reformer.

Reciprocity.

"Free trade is not reciprocity," excitedly exclaims the Republican press. Granted. But reciprocity is free trade, in spots. And the Republican leaders do not seem to know where the limit should be drawn. Mr. Blaine wants it to cover Latin America. That takes in a mighty big slice. Senator Edmunds wants to include Mexico. That about covers all territory south of us. Senator Sherman wants to extend it to Canada. Why not say the western hemisphere and be done with it? And now the other solons are bothering themselves because our products are debarred free entrance into European nations because we keep theirs out. More reciprocity is needed. Now, honest, isn't this old protection fence getting to be sort of a nuisance after all? So many reciprocity "slipgaps" are being made in it that about all the stock will come and go as they please any way.—Springfield (O.) New Era.

If "reciprocity" is free trade in "spots" there's no danger of these "spots" running together and obliterating the high protective theory. Let'er spread.—Ottawa Lever.

In Kansas.

The Plutocrats are fairly wild with rage, the calumny heaped upon the farmer leaders and nominees reaches its last possible expression.

Lying and misrepresentation directed against the People's party has been scientifically systemized.

Postmasters and the professors of the art of dexterous falsehood have been hired at a high price by the plutocrats, and are expected to earn their money on pain of prompt discharge.

These geniuses of diseased imaginations and inverted moral perceptions are now turning out plausible lies to deceive the wealth creators which make clearly manifest their diabolical perfections in the art.

But the loyal soldiers of the People's party are awake and vigilant, and the Nonconformist, the AGITATOR, the Workman and the Advocate, and many other true journals brand the specious lies of plutocracy's fine works as fast as they come out.

The rank and file of the independent People's party in four great western states are now undergoing stern trials, but mayhap at the long last they will prove to be beneficent discipline which shall make them the invincible "old guard" in the people's victorious army of the future.—Farmers' Voice.

What the Farmer Wants.

He wants an equal chance with men engaged in other occupations; no more. He wants an equal representation in the legislative department.

He wants a fair remuneration for his labor.

He wants no speculation in the price of the products of the farm.

He wants more money that debt trade may be abolished.

He wants reduced rates on the transportation of the products of his labor, in order to place him nearer the consumer.

He wants the free coinage of silver and the issue of full legal tender paper money.

He wants the financial system so modified that money will become the beautiful agent of commerce instead of its master.

He wants free and fair elections and purity in politics.

He wants everybody to have a fair chance in the race of life.

He wants to see the genius of man directed to the development of the country's resources.

He wants to see class legislation abolished.

He wants to see all men successful who are engaged in the pursuit of legitimate enterprises.

He wants to see this republic "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."—National Reformer.

From the Chicago Express.

The soldier fought to save the Union: bondholder intrigued to make bushels of money.

Plutocrat—"My good man, the solution of all your troubles is very simple; live within your income."

Laborer—"Thank you, thank you. I have been trying long enough to live without any."

The creditor class do not ask for more dollars and cents than nominated in the bond. Of course not. But they lie awake nights to devise means to make every dollar and every cent count for greater value than they ever loaned!

This question is always new and always in order under the rules: How are we "protected from the pauper labor of Europe," when our congress denies us the needed supply of money to promote our industries, and enables foreign capitalists to buy up the best plants, to bring in unlimited supplies of the pauper labor of Europe to operate them, and then to carry off to Europe the cream of the profits?

The salary of Chauncey M. Depew, as president of the New York Central is \$150.75 per day. This is independent of his dividends on large holdings of stock in that road, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha roads. On his recent trip to Europe he paid \$54 to make a journey in France only nineteen hours long. He has reason to think that "the country is on the very pinnacle of prosperity," as he said at the Auditorium in this city a few weeks ago.

No better proof that money is too dear, and that the present rates of interest are ruinous to the general business of the country, than the fact that in every general or local paper you see its columns flooded with advertisements.

"Money to loan." The fact is, present rates of interest pay better than the dividends on any business enterprise and the money of the country is hoarded and kept out of the regular channels of business where it properly belongs. In consequence of this all branches of industry, business and trade are suffering.—The Loup Valley Alliance, Taylor, Nebraska.

Mr. M. Balcorn has some friends over in Kentucky, to whom he occasionally sends some Kansas papers. A short time ago he sent THE GREELEY NEWS, KANSAS AGITATOR and American Nonconformist, to Simeon Sharp, of Caddo, Ky., and received in response the following letter:

CADDO, KY., Oct. 24, '90.

MR. MILT A. BALCOLM,

DEAR SIR: Your card and papers at hand, which were read and re-read several times to many of the neighbors, and all join me in saying they contain the best principles and soundest doctrine that was ever introduced into this part of the country.

I remain yours truly,

SIMEON SHARP.